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In 1952, the Krasnodar Cotton Trust has pledged to produce 1,000 metric tons of cotton fiber above plan, and the Stavropol' Cotton Trust 2,200 metric tons above plan.(3) In 1952, the Povolovo-Pokrovsk Spinning and Weaving Factory in Moskovskaya Oblast has pledged to produce from economized cotton and yarn 150,000 meters of fabrics.(6)

In 1952, the Kazakh cotton-ginning industry has pledged to produce 2,300 metric tons of cotton fiber above plan.(3)

The Fergana Textile Combine in Uzbek SSR has pledged to produce 320,000 meters of unbleached cloth above the 9-month plan by 1 October.(7) In 1952, the Uzbek cotton-ginning industry has pledged to produce 27,100 metric tons of cotton fiber above plan. The Yangi-Yul' Cotton Gin has pledged to produce 1,200 metric tons above plan, the Andizhan Cotton Gin No 3 1,000 metric tons above plan and the Tashkent Cotton Gin 1,100 metric tons above plan.

In 1952, the Turkmen cotton-ginning industry has pledged to produce 1,600 metric tons of cotton fiber above plan. The Chardzhou Cotton Gin has pledged to produce 1,000 metric tons of cotton fiber above plan.

In 1952, the Tadzhik cotton-ginning industry has pledged to produce 980 metric tons of cotton fiber above plan.

In 1952, the Kirgiz cotton-ginning industry has pledged to produce 950 metric tons of cotton fiber above plan. The Dzhahalal-Abad Cotton Gin has pledged to produce 300 metric tons of cotton fiber above plan.(3)

2. Wool

In 1952, Belorussian light industry has pledged to produce from economized raw materials 30,000 meters of wool fabrics above plan.(2) The Minsk Fine-Wool Fabric Combine has pledged to produce from economized raw materials 40,000 meters of fabrics. During the first 7½ months of 1952, the combine has produced from economized raw materials 45,000 meters of fabrics.(8)

The Somy Wool Fabric Factory in Ukrainian SSR produced 33,000 meters of wool fabrics above the 7-month plan, 20,000 meters of which were produced from economized raw materials.(9)

The Tbilisi Worsted and Wool Fabric Factory in Georgian SSR fulfilled the 7-month plan and produced more than 58,000 meters of finished goods above plan.(10)

During the first 8 months of 1952, the Yerevan Fine-Wool Combine in Armenian SSR produced 70 percent more fabrics than during all of 1951. In the fourth quarter of 1952, the combine must produce more yarn and fabrics than were produced during the entire year of 1951. In 1953, the combine must double the production called for by the 1952 plan.(11)

During the first 7 months of 1952, the Krasnyy Azerbaydzhan Wool Fabric Mill in Kirovakan produced 3,200 meters of prime-quality wool fabrics above plan.(12) During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, Azerbaydzhan light industry must increase wool fabric production 54 percent over 1950.(5)

3. Silk

The Bendery Filature in Moldavian SSR fulfilled the July 1952 plan 101 percent.(13)

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The Tbilisi Silk-Weaving Mill in Georgian SSR has pledged to fulfill the 10-month plan by 5 October and to produce 210,000 meters of silk fabrics above plan.(14)

During the first 7 months of 1952, the Moscow Silk-Weaving Combine imeni Shcherbakov has produced more than 230,000 meters of silk fabrics above plan.(15) The combine has pledged to produce by 5 October 574,000 meters of finished fabrics above plan.(16)

4. Other Textiles

In 1952, the Orsha Linen Combine in Belorussian SSR has pledged to produce from economized raw materials 50,000 meters of linen fabrics above plan.

In 1952, Belorussian light industry has pledged to produce from economized raw materials 21,000 square meters of carpeting and plush materials above plan. The Carpeting and Plush Materials Combine has pledged to fulfill the 1952 plan by 21 December and to produce the previously mentioned above-plan output from 23 metric tons of economized raw materials. The industry has also pledged to produce from economized raw materials 10 metric tons of paper-binder twine above plan.(2)

Clothing Industry

In 1952, Belorussian light industry has pledged to produce from economized raw materials 10,000 sewn articles, 100,000 pairs of hosiery, and 20,000 pieces of knitted underwear above plan.(2)

In 1951, because of restoration and new construction work, the Moldavian knitwear industry exceeded its 1950 production by 65 percent.(13) A two-belt conveyer has been put in operation in the coat-sewing shop of the Kishinev Sewing Factory No 1. The conveyer is 38.5 meters long and has a speed of 18 centimeters per minute. Utilization of this conveyer will make possible a production increase of 140 to 150 articles per shift, and will enable the factory to produce nearly 4,000 coats per month instead of 2,000 to 2,500 coats produced by hand. Manual processes are being mechanized in all enterprises of the republic. During the last 2 years, sewing factories of Moldavian SSR have installed 12 conveyers. Of these, eight of the most modern units are operating at the Tiraspol' sewing factories No 2 and 4 and at the Soroki Factory No 5. In June 1952, a sewing conveyer was installed at the Bel'tsy Fur Factory. At present, a hat conveyer is being installed in the factory and will be completed in the fourth quarter of 1952.(17)

The Alma-Ata Knitwear Factory imeni Dzerzhinskiy in Kazakh SSR has pledged to produce 90,000 knitwear articles above the 9-month plan.(18)

Leather and Footwear Industry

In 1952, Belorussian light industry has pledged to produce from economized raw materials 40,000 pairs of leather footwear, 40 metric tons of hard leather goods, and 300,000 square decimeters of chrome leather.(2)

During the first half of 1952, the Kishinev Footwear Factory No 2 in Moldavian SSR economized more than 77,000 square decimeters of upper leather, 73,000 square decimeters of lining materials, and 1,080 kilograms of hard leather.(19) As compared with 1950, present leather goods production in Moldavian SSR shows an increase of almost 50 percent.(13) In October 1952, a new conveyer is to go in operation in the tanning shop of the Kishinev Tannery No 1.(17)

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The Yerevan Footwear Factory No 3 in Armenian SSR has pledged to produce 6,000 pairs of footwear above plan by 5 October.(20)

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, Azerbaydzhan light industry must increase leather footwear production 55 percent over 1950.(5)

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15. Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 5 Aug 52
16. Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 27 Aug 52
17. Ibid., 2 Aug 52
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